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long been hunting a place for it, first making it a variety of *S. cordata*, then of *S. Barclayi*, but it seems specifically distinct from both. It is most nearly related to *S. cordata*, but is by no means like it in habit and can always be easily distinguished. It would more likely be mistaken for *S. discolor*.

Many other forms, especially hybrids, could be noted, but those given will suffice to show the nature and importance of the work. Again would we urge all botanists who are interested in the welfare of their science to communicate with Mr. Bebb in regard to any specimens or notes they may have that would be a help in studying our willows.—J. M. C.

Leavenworthia in S. W. Missouri and N. W. Arkansas.—

On a recent trip to S. W. Missouri I was rewarded by finding a species of *Leavenworthia* growing upon the *debris* of eroded limestone rocks in rich springy soil. Though growing in rocky places it was not found on the top of flat rocks, the situation usually given in the books for them. I have hunted for them upon all the flat top rocks I could find in N. W. Arkansas and S. W. Missouri and have not found a single specimen in such a habitat. The specimens were growing with *Arenaria Pitcheri*, *Sisymbrium canescens*, occasionally a specimen of *Draba cuneifolia*, *Allium striatum*, *Oxalis violacea*, *Astragalus Mexicanus* and *A. distortus*. The following is a description of the species as made in the field from fresh specimens:

Root single, annual and running deep into the soil; leaves all radical and lyrate-pinnatifid; peduncles radical, one-flowered, elongated, sometimes as many as 20 from one root, 2'–5' high. Sepals more or less reddish-brown with a shade of purple; some were reddish brown the whole length, others have only a reddish-brown tip with a greenish-yellow base, while others are entirely greenish-yellow. Petals vary from reddish-brown to yellow like the sepals. Those flowers with dark reddish-brown sepals have the corolla distinctly reddish; some have a white blade and yellow claw, while some are light yellow throughout. The corolla has lighter corresponding shades than the calyx. Silique narrow oblong-linear, elongated after flowering, sometimes 1½' long, flattened parallel to partition, straight in perfect specimens; sometimes torulose in imperfect specimens. Style about as long as the width of the pod and club shaped; pod often shows a purplish tinge. Seeds broadly winged, orbicular, flat, from 1–9 in each cell. Radicle straight, at an angle of 45° or even at a right angle with the cotyledons. I am inclined to think the radicle becomes more oblique as the seeds mature.

The characters seem to apply to *L. aurea*, Torr., as described in the GAZETTE, March, 1880. I obtained excellent fruit specimens and fair flower specimens, but only a limited number of either. I can furnish a limited number of fruit and flower specimens to botanists interested in this genus for twenty-five cents, the specimens including both flowers and fruit and the postage paid.—F. L. HARVEY, *Ark. Ind. Univ., Fayetteville, Ark.*